Objective
To evaluate the incidence of chromosomal aberrations and the clinical outcomes following the prenatal diagnosis of isolated perimembranous ventricular septal defect (pVSD).

Methods
This retrospective study was composed of a cohort of pregnant women whose fetuses were diagnosed with isolated pVSD. Complete examinations of the fetal heart were performed, as well as a postnatal validation echocardiography follow-up at 1 year of age. The collected data included: spontaneous closure of the pVSD, need for intervention, chromosomal aberrations and postnatal outcome.

Results
This retrospective study was composed of a cohort of pregnant women whose fetuses were diagnosed with isolated pVSD. Complete examinations of the fetal heart were performed, as well as a postnatal validation echocardiography follow-up at 1 year of age. The collected data included: spontaneous closure of the pVSD, need for intervention, chromosomal aberrations and postnatal outcome.

Conclusion
Prenatally isolated perimembranous VSD has a favorable clinical outcome when classified as small-to-moderate size, children in our cohort born with such findings had no macroscopic chromosomal abnormalities.